being discharged into twenty two rivers covering one hundred and fifty six towns in fourteen states. Sewage is to be treated and utilise for irrigation. Industrial pollution of the rivers is controlled under the environmental laws enforced by Central and State Pollution Control Boards.

10. Waste Minimisation Circles are being established for control of pollultion at source for certain highly polluting industries, such as electroplating units, textile dyes and printing units, tanneries and agro-based paper units.

11. Environmental Audit has been made compulsory for certain categories of industrial units.

12. For controlling vehicular pollution, emission norms at the manufacturing stage were introduced for the first time in 1990 and made tighter in 1996. More stringent emission norms will come into effect from 1.4.2000. Gross emission standards for on-road vehicles for all categories of new vehicles have been notified under the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

13. Low lead petrol had been introduced in the four metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai w.e.f. June 1994. Subsequently, unleaded petrol was introduced in these four cities with effect from 1.4. 1995. Effective from 1.9.1998, only unleaded petrol is being supplied in Delhi.

14. The Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority has been set up for the National Capital Region for protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environmental pollution. Similarly, an authority has been set up or controlling industrial pollution in the state of Tamil Nadu.

15. The Ministry has initiated environmental epidemiological studies in seven critically polluted areas located in Gujarat, Orissa, Mumbai, Kerala, U.P., Punjab and Delhi.

16. Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and also for the shifting of industries from congested areas.

BIS Code on occupational safety and Health

*98. SHRI DIPANKKAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has formulated a code on practice of occupational safety and health;

(b) if so, the main points of the recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) The Bureau of Indian Standards has formulated an Indian Standard IS 14489: 1988—Code of Practice on Occupational Safety & Health Audit. This standard establishes audit objectives criteria and practices, and provides guidelines for establishing, planning, conducting and documenting of audits on occupational safety and health systems at workplaces. It also provides guidelines for verifying the existence and implementation of elements of occupational safety and health systems and their ability to achieve defined safety objectives.

Implementation of this standard is voluntary in nature. This standard may be used by those organisations which intend to carry out internal audit of their own system and also by those which intend to carry out audit of the systems of other organisations.

Train Accidents

*99. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI:
SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of train accidents which took place in country during 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 and so far in 1998 year-wise and zone-wise;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the train accidents;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;